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secession of the plebs to the Mons Sacer came from Syracuse; the institution of the tribunes of the plebeian aediles is an imitation of Syracusan arrangements. Even the name "Italia" was adopted by the Greeks of lower Italy and extended by the Romans to the whole peninsula. Indeed, "we are now in a position to assert that, contrary to the statements of several ancient writers, the Roman people did not develop their own military, administrative, and juridical organizations. As a matter of fact they took them over by slow degrees from the various peoples with which they came in contact, and which had preceded them on the road toward civilization. No one is now ignorant of the fact that even that great body of civil law for which we are so greatly indebted to the Roman people represents a series of stratifications which in the final analysis lead us to those great oriental monarchies where history had its origin."

In general it must be admitted that Professor Pais' style as seen in this volume is not attractive. The individual sentences are clear enough, but the arrangement of his matter is not easy to follow and paragraphs summarizing his results he does not seem to have thought of. But this is not to minimize the scientific value of Professor Pais' work. On the contrary it is of high importance. He is a man of immense learning and of first-rate ability, a worthy pupil of Mommsen, one of the foremost scholars and authors of an Italy that, far from dying, produces work that puts ours in America to the blush. If one say that the papers in *Ancient Italy* do not compare in style with the work of Lanciani and Ferrero the author would reply with justice that they are not meant to, but are intended for a different class of readers.

Ancient Italy as a book is decidedly handsome. It is excellently printed and the illustrations are good. Of the eleven figures ten represent coins, one is a map. The eleven plates are all photographic half-tones: scenery, architecture, sculpture, inscriptions. The most notable illustration is that of an archaic relief from S. Mauro in Sardinia, representing two sphinxes sitting back to back. This relief, first published in Professor Pais' paper, the author thinks "may with almost absolute certainty be placed in the first decades of the sixth century B. C. It was certainly of architectural origin, and may without doubt be considered as a product of the Dorian art of Gela."

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Primitive Athens as Described by Thucydides. By JANE E. HARRISON. Cambridge University Press, 1906. Pp. xii + 168. 6s.

The task of depicting the Athens of the Persian wars is by no means an easy one. There is, to be sure, a foundation of fact to build upon, but the difficulties which crop up on all sides might discourage any investigator. This is the problem with which Miss Harrison deals in her *Primitive Athens*. After a brief introduction she discusses the Pelasgicon, the sanctuaries within and without the Acropolis, and finally the Enneacrounus, all of them subjects of the liveliest

debate. Dörpfeld's excavations about the Acropolis and his many brilliant papers in explanation of them have been very largely laid under contribution and, in general, it may be said that Miss Harrison follows Dörpfeld in all that he advocates. In her second chapter she deals in an interesting way with some mythological problems and tries to show, among other things, that Pandrosos represents a female divinity worshiped at Athens before the advent of Athena, who in great measure succeeded and absorbed her. In her discussion of topographical questions she is sometimes inclined to treat theory as if it were fact and to understate the case of the other side, and this is the chief fault we have to find with the book. A notable example is her discussion of the Olympieum, the Pythium, and the temple *ἐν Λίμναις* in her third chapter. When she comes to the Enneacrounus she indulges in the usual philological gymnastics of those who try to reconcile Thucydides and Pausanias. Everybody knows where Pausanias put the Enneacrounus and that Dörpfeld found an ancient place for distributing water at that spot, but Thucydides' *πρὸς νότον μάλιστα τετραμμένον* cannot mean northwest and the sooner we appreciate this fact the better. But Miss Harrison has done a real service in discussing these problems and especially in setting forth for English readers the results of Dörpfeld's most recent excavations.

WILLIAM N. BATES

Homers Ilias. Für den Schulgebrauch erklärt von KARL FRIEDRICH AMEIS. Bearbeitet von DR. C. HENTZE. Erster Band. Viertes Heft. Gesänge x-xii. Fünfte, berichtigte Auflage. Zweiter Band. Erstes Heft. Gesänge xiii-xv. Vierte berichtigte Auflage. Viertes Heft. Gesänge xxii-xxiv. Leipzig und Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1906, 1905, 1906. Pp. 126, 128, 152. Paper, M. 1.20, 1.20, 1.60.

Appreciation of the Ameis-Hentze edition of the *Iliad* is proved by the demand for successive reprints. Several of the parts are familiar through admirable editions in English also. Professor Seymour edited for college use, on the basis of the Ameis-Hentze edition, Books i-iii, and Books iv-vi; and Professor Clapp has edited, similarly, Books xix-xxiv. The parts of the German edition under review show a thorough revision of former editions. The text itself is practically the same as before, representing the conservative tradition. A slight deviation is noted in the spelling of *ἔδδαισεν*, etc., where the former editions had *ἔδαισεν*, etc. (e. g., K 240; Λ 508; Ψ 425; Ω 571, 689). Consistency therefore demands a similar spelling in X 19, and Ω 364, where, however, the spelling of the former edition is kept unchanged (*ἔδαισας*). The notes have evidently been rewritten. Most of the previous material has been retained; indeed, it was indispensable. But one finds some excisions, some new points of view, and some additional material. Particularly is this true when results of recent archaeological studies are incorporated. One method of introducing new